Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. SEPT. 5, 1856. VOL. XXV. NO. 1.

K. N. Oaths as administered in Bedford County.

☞We publish below the Know Nothing initiating ceremonies as they actually took place in the several Lodges of BEDFORD COUNTY. The information comes through a source which leaves no room for doubt on the subject. Before an applicant could enter the lodge to be initiated, he was required to take an obligation of SECRECY, and to make satisfactory answers to the eight questions herewith appended:

1 Are you 21 years of age?

2 Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Creator and preserver of the Universe; and that an obligation at this time taken will be binding upon you *through life?*

3 Were you born within the limits or under the jurisdiction of the United States of America?

4 In religious belief are you a Roman Catholic?

5 Have you or have you not been reared under Protestant influence?

6 Are or were either of your parents Roman Catholics in religious belief?

7 If married, is your wife a Roman Catholic?

8 Are you willing to use your influence and *vote only* for native born American citizens for all offices of honor or trust in the gift of the People to the exclusion of ALL FOREIGNERS and Aliens, and of ROMAN CATHOLICS in particular, and without regard to party predilections?

Having thus answered the above questions, the new-born "American" was introduced to the Elephant, and took the following oaths:

FIRST DEGREE.—OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these Witnesses, your right hand resting on this *Holy Bible* and *Cross* and your left hand raised towards Heaven, in token of your sincerity, do solemly promise and swear that you will not make known to any person or persons, any of the signs, secrets, mysteries or objects of this organization, unless it be to those, whom after due examination, or lawful information, you shall find to be members of this organization in good standing: That you will not cut, carve, print, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way, directly or indirectly, expose any of the secrets or objects of this order, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it unless it be for official instruction. That so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, in all things, political or social, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the *majority* when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your *personal preferences*, so long as it does not conflict with the Grand, State, or Subordinate Constitution, the Constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside, and that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it. You furthermore promise and declare that you will not *vote*, nor give your influence for any man for any *office* in the gift of the *People* unless he be an *American born* citizen in favor of *Americans born* ruling *America*, nor if he be a *Roman Catholic*, and that you will not *under any circumstances*, expose the *name* of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an organization. To all the foregoing you bind yourselves, under no less penalty than that of being expelled from the order, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a *purjurer*, and as a traitor to God and your *country;* as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed. So help you God.

SECOND DEGREE.—OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these Witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the *Flag* of your *Country*, do solemnly and sincerely swear that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this degree—that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this order and to the Constitution and By-laws of this or any other council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constition of the U. States, nor that of the State in which you reside—that you will, under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular *signs* and summonses that may be thrown or sent you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order; that you will support in all political matters for all political offices, 2d d. (second degree) members of this order, provided it may be necessary for the *American* interest; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected to *any office*, remove ALL FOREIGNERS, Aliens or ROMAN CATHOLICS from office; and that you will *in no case* appoint such to office. All this you promise and declare on your honor as Americans to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. So help you God and keep you steadfast.

☞Will Mr. JORDAN deny that he took both the above degrees? If not, we would ask him, how he reconciles his oath to support the Constitution of our country, (as a Representative in the Legislature of this State,) with these humiliating obligations resting upon him, requiring him to disfranchise every man who was born in a foreign country, or who belongs to the Catholic Church? Our glorious Constitution says—"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and yet these K. N. obligations assume the very reverse, repudiating this beautiful feature in our Constitution, cemented by the blood of the Revolution.

We would ask him another question. How does he reconcile his desired *fusion* with Mr. FREMONT with the above obligations, now that it is proved that Mr. Fremont is a Catholic. Is there not a degree of recklessness in this whole business revolting to every sense of propriety and fair dealing? We call upon all candid men to pause, consider, and then answer at the ballot box. In order to sustain this declaration, we call attention to the following articles from the Daily News, a K. N. Fillmore paper in Philadelphia, and heretofore one of the leading organs of the Whig Party in Pennsylvania:

From the Philadelphia News, Aug. 20.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Proving Fremont to be a Roman Catholic!!

The following Letter from the Hon. Nathan Sargent, well known as Oliver Old School to our readers, we find in the Boston *Ledger* of the 15th. Col. Russell, whose testimony is here given, is a close personal friend of, and an old companion in-arms with Fremont. We can hardly conceive how anything can be offered of a more conclusive character on the precise point of Fremont's Romanism. We give it without further comment:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1856.

A. B. Ely, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have your note of the 28th July, inquiring where Col. William Russell, of Missouri, resides or may be addressed, and asking me what he has said, or will say, in reference to Col. Fremont's religious opinions?

Col. Russell's residence is at Harrisonville, Cass Co., Mo.; but I am informed that he is at present in Baltimore on a visit.

Col. Russell is a man who *will* say what he *has* said; and he has said to me that Col. Fremont was a Catholic when he was in California. I spent an evening with Col. R. at Brown's Hotel two or three weeks ago, and knowing that he had been much with Col. F. in California, and on very intimate terms with him, I asked him if he knew anything of Col. Fremont's religious views at that time? He replied that he did; that he was with him a great deal, and in fact might say that he had slept under the same blanket with him for eight months. I then asked him what Col. F. was? He replied, a Catholic. I asked him if he was sure of this? "Perfectly," he said; and then added, "*Col. Fremont won't deny that he was a Catholic; every body there so understood it, and he made no secret of it.*"

Further conversation occurred between us on the subject, but this is the sum and substance of it. I asked him if I might refer to this conversation and use his name? He replied, "certainly; you are at liberty to do so." But he again said, "COL. FREMONT WILL NOT DENY THAT HE WAS A CATHOLIC."

Col. Russell, you may not be aware, was Col. Fremont's principal witness on his trial before the Court Marshal. Should Col. Fremont deny over his own signature that he was a Catholic when in California, I presume Col. Russell will then speak for himself.

Col. R. is an old, ardent, personal friend of Henry Clay, with whose family his own is connected, his daughter having married Mr. Clay's grandson.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
N. SARGENT.

From the Daily News Aug. 23.

FREMONT'S CATHOLICISM has now been so tightly fastened upon him by the most indisputable testimony, that we can scarcely find one of his friends possessing the boldness and effrontery to deny it. At first, his friends were vociferous and indignant; but now they are meek and humble, and hope to see the subject ignored or forgotten. It only goes to show how debased politics can make some men, who will stoop to deny a self-evident fact, in the face of proof "strong as holy writ."

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT.
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.
July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Loyd's Row.
July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I HUGH MOORE Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house of Ruben Smith in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata township to meet at the house now occupied by William Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house of David O'Neal in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of John Nycum Jr. inkeeper in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new Log School House at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to Meet at the House of Michael Wyant in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Chandler Payne near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time and place the qualified Electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Surveyor General.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor General.

ONE PERSON in connection with the Counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata, composing the 17th Congressional District, to fill the Office of Representative for said District in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS in connection with the counties of Fulton and Cambria to fill the Office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Associate Judge for the County of Bedford.

ONE PERSON for the Office of District Attorney for said County.

ONE PERSON for the Office of County Surveyor.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Coroner.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Commissioner of said County for one year, and ONE PERSON for the same Office for three years.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Poor Director.

TWO PERSONS for the Office of Auditor for said County, one to serve two years and one to serve three years.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, oxecutive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election distinct where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward of district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 81st of Independence of the United States.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 29, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.

July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Juniata Township, on the Estate of Charles Zumbrun, late of said Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticathd for settlement.

GIDEON HITECHEW.

Aug. 15, 1856.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.

July 18, 1856.

$20 Reward!

A reward of $20 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the K. N. Abolition thief or thieves, who, on last Sabbath morning, before day, stole from the Democratic Poles in St. Clairsville the beautiful FLAG placed there by the hands of the honest freemen of St. Clair and the adjoining Townships.

The people will thus see that we have thieving "ruffians" much nearer home than *Kansas.*

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Aug. 22, 1856.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept. (being the 1st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord 1856.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Conrad Geyer, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment immediately.

HENRY G. GEYER,
Administrator.

Juniata Tp. Aug. 1, 1856.*

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.

August 8, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

MILLER WANTED.

WE wish to employ a competent Miller: a man without a family who understands conducting the business of a Merchant Mill in all its parts will receive good wages and constant employment. Satisfactory references required as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address

FOLCK & SMITH,
Cumberland, Md.

REFERENCES.—Hon. S. L. Russell, and A. B. Cramer, Bedford, Pa.

Pleasant Mills, Aug. 15, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

THE JUG LAW!

A true Record of the Votes of Laporte and Jordan!

We publish below, for the information of the public, the votes of these two leading spirits in the cause of Abolitionism, in order that the Freemen of Bedford county may understand the true character of the men who now desire to control the action of a party whose success would be the certain dissolution of the Union!

B. LAPORTE, the Abolition candidate for Surveyor General, was a member of the House of Representatives from Bradford county at the session of 1855. On the second day of that session, Jan. 3, Mr. Cummins read in place a Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act to repeal the Tavern License Laws." This Bill afterwards became what is now well known as the JUG LAW, a law which was received with ridicule and contempt by nineteen-twentieths of the voters of the State! This Bill having passed the Standing Committee was read the first time in the House and passed Committee of the Whole on the 2d of March, 1855. It came up for second reading March 9. The vote on the first section was taken the same day, and resulted yeas 48 nays 27, Laporte voting yea, or in favor of the Bill. See Journal p. 374. The vote on the second section was yeas 46 nays 32, Laporte again voting yea. See page 376.

The Bill was again reached March 14, and again March 16, at which time it passed finally and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On the 22d day of March the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill. The vote on the first section (always regarded as the test vote) resulted in yeas 18 nays 9. Mr. JORDAN, the Senator from this district voting for the Bill. See Senate Journal of 1855 p. 519. On the 29th of March the second section was adopted yeas 18 nays 12, Jordan voting yea. See Journal page 600. On the same day the 3d section was adopted yeas 19 nays 12, Jordan again voting yea. See same page. On the same day all the sections up to the 8th were agreed to, when the Bill was postponed. April 4 the remaining sections of the Bill were passed and the title was changed so as to read "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating Liquors." The Bill was prepared for a third reading, yeas 16, nays 15, Jordan voting yea. See Journal page 641. On the 6th day of April the Bills came before the Senate on final passage. Mr. McClintock moved to amend the Act so as to submit it to a vote of THE PEOPLE. This was lost, yeas 5 nays 27, JORDAN voting NO! See Journal page 673. Numerous amendments were offered and voted down. The bill was debated at length, and on the 10th day of April passed the Senate finally, yeas 15 nays 14, JORDAN again voting yea. See Journal page 704. The Bill having been amended by the Senate was returned to the House for concurrence. On the 11th day of April these amendments were considered in the House. The previous question was at once called and sustained. This cut off all amendment and debate. On this question the vote stood yeas 52 nays 33, LAPORTE voting yea. See House Journal page 670. The vote was then taken on each section seperately. The first was adopted yeas 56 nays 30—the second and third yeas 56 nays 27—the fourth yeas 55 nays 29—the fifth yeas 56 nays 26—the 6th yeas 58 nays 28—the 7th yeas 57 nays 27—the 8th yeas 57 nays 27—the ninth yeas 57 nays 28—the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections by about the same vote. In every case LAPORTE voted in favor of the Bill, supporting every section and voting against all amendments. See Journal pages 669 to 676.

This completed the action of both Houses on the JUG LAW, and it was immediately sent over to Gov. POLLOCK and approved.

Above we have given the votes of Mr. JORDAN and Mr. LAPORTE on the Jug Law. These votes were cast during the session of 1855. We now propose to give the votes of our Senator during the session of 1856. It will, no doubt, be interesting to the people of this Senatorial District, particularly, when it is remembered that in October, 1854, only a few months previously, they had given a majority of more than ☞FOURTEEN HUNDRED VOTES AGAINST PROHIBITION! It becomes more interesting to them, too, when it is considered that the Legislation of 1855—6, on the question of TEMPERANCE, cost the State at least FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! ☜ The money expended in paying the members and in printing the numerous bills introduced on that question would certainly exceed that sum. Here, too, it must be remembered, that the Bill passed in 1855 after so much time and expense, the Jug Law, required about an equal amount of time and expense to repeal it in 1856.

It should also be remembered that this legislation of 1855 took place immediately after the election of 1854. At that election the people had decided against Prohibition by more than 5,000 majority. This vote had been taken at a very heavy expense to the tax-payers, for the very purpose of tranquilizing or settling the public mind on that vexed question, as every one supposed that all would submit to the WILL OF THE MAJORITY when expressed at the ballot-box. In order more fully to appreciate the services of Mr. JORDAN in the premises, it is well to bear in mind that HIS OWN VOTE gave to the people of the whole State the benefit of the Jug Law. The Act only passed the Senate by ONE majority, and, if Mr. Jordan had obeyed the positive instruction of his constituents, his vote would, at any time, have defeated the Bill.

The Bill of 1856, (the present License Law) was before the Senate so long and so often and so many votes were taken that we deem it useless to follow it through all the votes given. We simply add that on all the votes omitted by us, Mr. Jordan voted as he did in those which are given below.

In Senate Journal of 1856 pages 211 to 222 is to be found the Senate Liquor Bill. The House of Representatives passed a Bill of about five lines repealing entirely the Jug Law of 1855. The Senate struck out this Bill and passed a very stringent License Law. This was sent to the House and amended there by the adoption of a moderate bill.

On the 12th of February, 1856, the Senate commenced to vote on their Bill. The first section passed yeas 19 nays 12. The second by the same vote. The third by 18 to 14. The fourth by 21 to 11, JORDAN in each case voting yea or for the Bill. See pages 280 and 281.

Feb. 13, 1856, page 289, an amendment was offered to reduce the size of the building necessary for a Tavern, by diminishing the number of rooms and beds required. This was adopted 17 to 15, Jordan voting no, or against the reduction. Same day, p. 290, a motion was made to reduce the amount of bail for a tavern keeper from $1000 to $500. Lost 16 to 16, Jordan voting against the reduction. A change of his vote would have changed the result. On the same page an effort was made to reduce the bail to $600. Lost 16 to 16, Jordan voting no.

Feb. 14, 1856, page 300, a motion was made to reduce the price of the License from $50 to $25. Lost yeas 12 nays 20, Jordan voting no, or against the reduction and in favor of the $50 clause.

Pages 308, 309, &c. the other divisions of the Bill were adopted, Jordan voting yea in every case.

By the adoption of this Bill the Jug Law was to be repealed. In such case all prosecutions under it would fall to the ground. In order to prevent this and to enable fanatics to carry out their designs, JORDAN moved to amend the Bill by inserting a proviso allowing all prosecutions commenced under the Jug Law to be carried on to completion! This amendment was lost 14 to 14, JORDAN voting for it. See page 310; and on the same page the whole Bill was adopted on second reading, 17 to 12, Jordan voting for it.

Feb. 21, 1856, the same bill came up for final passage. Mr. McClintock moved to amend by substituting a moderate License Law. Lost yeas 10 nays 20, Jordan voting no, page 331.

On the same page the House Bill having been brought to the Senate and being simply a repeal of the Jug Law, was taken up and struck out, and the Senate Bill inserted and passed yeas 20 nays 11, Jordan voting yea. See page 332. This Bill from the Senate was sent to the House where it was amended by the adoption of a moderate Bill. A committee of conference was appointed on the difference between the two houses. Mr. Jordan was one of the committee on the part of the Senate. See page 462. After a long controversy in this committee a report was made March 29, 1856. See page 682. This report forms the License Law now in force. It was adopted in both houses. The House and its representatives on the committee of conference contended long and ardently for a more moderate bill. But the Senate and its representatives on the committee of conference contended for a bill much more stringent than the one which is now a law. The House thought it better to yield something to the Senate than to adjourn without the repeal of the Jug Law. The result was the adoption of the present law in which both branches yielded a large portion of their original bills.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 5, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.

District Electors.

George W. Nebinger.	Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler.	Reuben Wilber,
Edward Wartman.	George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte.	James Black.
John McNair.	Henry J. Stahle.
John H. Brinton.	John D. Roddy.
David Laury.	Jacob Turney.
Charles Kessler.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
James Patterson.	William Wilkins.
Isaac Slenker.	James G. Campbell.
Francis W. Hughes.	Thomas Cunningham.
Thomas Osterbout.	John Keatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.
" Capt. G. NELSON SMITH.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KEFFERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

Democratic Meeting in St. Clair.

The Democrats of St. Clair and adjoining townships will meet in St. Clairsville on Saturday the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. A number of speakers will be present to address the meeting.

Democratic Meeting in Londonderry.

The Democrats of Londonderry will meet at the house of D. B. Troutman, Esq. in said Township, on Saturday the 20th day of Sept. inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of raising a Hickory Pole in honor of the nominees of the Democratic Party.—Several speakers will be present to address the meeting. A general invitation is given to all to attend. Mr. Baer of Somerset, is expected to be present to address the meeting in German.

THE JUG LAW.

☞We publish, in another column, the votes of B. LAPORTE, the Abolition candidate for Surveyor General, and those of FR. JORDAN, Esq. the self-constituted leader of the forces opposed to the Democracy of Bedford County, on the subject of the Jug Law, to which we would call the serious attention of all candid men. Laporte who is now asking the citizens of Pennsylvania to elect him to an important State office, it will be seen, treated the voice of the people with the same contempt that JORDAN did, voting against their *expressed and known will* throughout the entire session of 1855. Will the freemen of this County cast *their* suffrages for such a man?

But we want the people to scrutinize especially the conduct of Fr. JORDAN, whom the "American party insisted on making the Chairman of their Co. Committee," and who *modestly* asks old-line Whigs, who "do *not* cordially act with them," to aid *him* in bringing about the defeat of "*Loco Focoism*," as a "*personal favor*" to the said Francis!

Notwithstanding the people of this Senatorial District instructed Jordan, by a majority of upwards of 1400 votes, to oppose the introduction of a Prohibitory Law, he not only voted for such a law, in its meanest form, but afterwards opposed its repeal, and advocated every *oppressive* measure that was introduced on the subject. He voted for an exorbitant bail-bond, and offered an amendment to sustain all prosecutions, (after its repeal,) brought under the Jug Law. But worse than all. When a Senator offered an amendment to submit the Jug Law to a vote of the People, Jordan voted NO. If, after all these facts, our opponents will consent to be *led* by such a man as Jordan, they merit all the odium that *insult* and *indignity* can offer. Perhaps the darkest feature in this transaction is to be found in the fact that although Jordan thus voted throughout two entire sessions, at the close of the second, he turned round and voted for a whole sale License law, a law which not only authorizes the retailing of liquor by the gill, but which also authorizes the establishment of Beer and Ale houses, the only *reform* being the large sum extorted from tavern keepers for their Licenses.

Pass Round the Documents!

☞Our Democratic friends would do well to hand to their neighbors of opposite politics all the papers and documents they receive, after having read them themselves, as there are hundreds of men in Bedford County who have always voted the *Whig* Ticket that will now vote with us; and they are most cordially invited to do so. The old-line Whigs, like the Democrats, are for the UNION as it is, and, as this is the only question now before the people, we stand precisely on the same platform, and can act in perfect harmony. No class of men despise Abolitionism more than old-line Whigs, and as the Fillmore *papers* are only using his name to *entrap* Whigs to vote for Fremont, every principle of justice and fair dealing calls upon them to act with us. The letter of WM. B. REED, which we this week publish, addressed to his Whig friends in Somerset, should be placed in the hands of every conscientious Whig in the county, and we hope our friends will not fail to commend it to their careful attention.

SLAVERY.

☞The effort is now making to create the impression that Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party are in favor of Slavery, and determined to *force* it into Territory now free. This is not true, and the people should not be misled by a charge so glaringly false. The Constitution allows every State to decide their own local laws, and the Democratic party defend the people in this right only. We believe that Kansas will be a free State—and, if the Abolitionists had not sent a body of armed men there to kick up a fuss, for the express purpose of making political capital for Fremont, there would have been no disturbance whatever in that territory. We in Pennsylvania make our own laws, and why should we deny to Kansas a right which we claim and cherish as the apple of the eye?

☞Fr. JORDAN & Co., have another "outrage" for the public ear, in the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN called upon Rev. Mr. HEYDEN, of the Catholic Church, and did not call upon the Protestant Clergymen of the place. This story is about on a *par* with the *eaves-dropping* slander to which we made allusion last week. A few days after Mr. BUCHANAN arrived at the Springs, Mr. HEYDEN called to see him, as is his custom with distinguished public men of all parties when visiting Bedford. Whilst they were in conversation, a gentleman inquired of Mr. B. if he was at leisure to sit for his Portrait, to which he replied that he would be in a few minutes. [This Portrait Painter had been sent from Louisiana to take the likeness of Mr. Buchanan.] A reference to this subject induced Mr. Heyden to remark that there was a Portrait Painter in Bedford, (Professor CLOGGER,) whom he considered quite equal to any in the United States, and *requested* Mr. B. when he visited the town to call at his (Mr. Heyden's) house and see *specimens* of his great skill in the art. Mr. Buchanan said he would do so with great pleasure, and accodingly fulfilled his promise—and this act of common courtesy is heralded to the world as a bid for the "Catholic vote," and an intentional *slight* to the Protestant clergy of the place!

In addition to the gentleman above allued to, the Ministry of Bedford consists of Messrs. HECKERMAN, BENEDICT, SAMPLE, GIBSON, and IRVIN, none of whom are tarnishing their clerical robes by entering the arena of politics. We *know* that some of them will *vote* for Mr. Buchanan, and that they *all* entertain for him a high regard, both as a gentleman and Statesman. Rev. Mr. IRVIN, who has for many years been recognized as a warm advocate of the Whig cause in Bedford County, is the decided friend of Mr. Buchanan, and will vote for him because he considers the dearest interests of our beloved country identified with his success. And further, he views the Know Nothing and Abolition organizations as demoralizing and dangerous in all their tendencies.

We had hoped that it would not be necessary, in any way, to connect the Ministry of Bedford with our political contests, but the course of our opponents has rendered it necessary for us to say this much.—All they have made by the operation, they can place to the credit of their *joint* firm!

☞WM. F. BOONE, Esq., who formerly lived in Bedford, but who is now a resident of Philadelphia, has taken strong ground in favor of Buchanan and Democracy in a late letter published in the *Pennsylvanian*. Mr. Boone was the Whig and antimasonic candidate for the State Senate in this District some years since, and held an honorable appointment under the administration of Gen. Taylor. Satisfied that the present *isms* and *sectional* factions are tending to a certain dissolution of the Union, (if successful,) Mr. Boone manfully declares for the party he has always hertofore opposed, it being the only National Party now in existence. Many of his old Whig friends in Bedford will cheerfully endorse his course by stepping upon the same platform.

☞That Mr. POLK was a "better tariff man than Mr. CLAY," is fully exemplified by the fact that Mr. Polk's tariff is now endorsed by all sections of the country, whilst Mr. Clay's, that of 1842, is not so much as named in any political discussion in any State in the Union. Who wants better evidence of the truth of the assertion than this?

Henry Clay on Disunion.

Henry Clay had freely, on many occasions, denounced the schemes of Abolitionism and of a Sectional party. He said in 1839—

"Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave states. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. Virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain." * * * * * *

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will soon be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

☞The Fillmore papers have recently been publishing an article going to show that Chauncey F. Shaffer, a prominent Fremont speaker, had deserted Fremont and enlisted under the banner of Filmore, because of Fremont's Catholicism. Shaffer is out in a long letter and denies the charge. We extract the following paragraphs, by which it will be seen, by the declaration of Shaffer himself, that both the Filmore and Fremont candidates are of the Catholic School:

"But if I should refuse to vote for Mr. Fremont because of his being a Roman Catholic, I could not vote for Mr. Fillmore, and for the reason that the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore was controlled by Roman Catholics as well as by Slavery Propagandists. This is the proof:

Two sets of delegates appeared from the State of Louisiana—one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic—both demanding admission. The Roman Catholic delegation was received, and the Protestant delegation was rejected."

The Army bill passed—the Republicans backed down—Congress Adjourned.

Such is the substance of the intelligence given by the telegraphic reports this morning.—The country may congratulate itself that the schemes of the factionists have been defeated, and that government will not be left without an army for the preservation of peace and order in the land. The energy and manly action of President Pierce in this matter is worthy of all praise.

Fremont and the Widows.

Col. Fremont was only in the U. S. Senate twenty-three days, but during that brief period he gave some votes that cannot well be defended or explained by his friends. While he was in that body, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, introduced an amendment to the Bounty Land Bill, extending its benefits to the Widows and minor children of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812. Col. Fremont voted *against* the amendment, thus depriving the widows and minor children of the defenders of their country from all benefit under that act. If any doubt this vote of the black Republican candidate, they will find it recorded in the Congressional Globe for the 31st Congress, on pages 2,005 to 2007. Will the surviving old soldiers vote for such a man?

How different has been the course of Mr. Buchanan towards the poor and helpless! He donated *five thousand dollars*, out of his own purse, to the authorities of Lancaster, to be kept forever on interest, and the interest only to be drawn and expended in the purchase of fuel to be distributed among the poor widows of Lancaster. Such is one act of a man who has been called cold and selfish by those who know nothing of his character, and who are intent upon elevating to power one who is vastly his inferior in all that constitutes a great and a good man.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Last Monday evening was the time fixed upon for a Democratic Mass Meeting for the County of Bedford, and such it was in the fullest sense of the term. It was considered by many of our oldest citizens the largest county meeting that ever assembled in this place, and was brought together without any effort except a notice published in the "Gazette" for a period of two weeks. At the hour of 7 o'clock the Court House was so densely crowded that a very large number of people could not get in; but, as no arrangements had been made for such an immense demonstration, we were compelled to commence speaking to such of the audience as could obtain admittance. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers, some of whom will be recognized as substantial old-line whigs, and others as democrats who, for a period, had been deceived into the order of Know Nothings:

President.—Hon. JOS. B. NOBLE.

Vice Presidents.

Dr. Olleig, M. Woodberry.
Edward Northcraft, Jr. Southampton.
Elias Gump, Esq. Colerain.
Wm. T. Ralston, S. Woodberry.
Archibald Blair, Esq. C. Valley.
Col. John Hill. W. Prov.
John Sills, Napier.
Josiah D. Shuck, B. Bor.
Maj. M. McIlwain, Union.
Jacob Rohm, E. Prov.
Jonathan Horton, Monroe.
Capt. John Alstadt, St. Clair.
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg.
C. Devore, Londonderry.
Maj. Jos. Sellers, Bed. T.
Aaron Reed, S. W.
Henry Fluck, Hopewell.
Geo. Rhoads, Liberty.
Sam'l. Fluck, Broad Top.
Sam'l. Whetstone, Colerain.

Secretaries.

Michael Wertz, Union.
H. G. Buchanan, Londonderry.
Richard McMullin, Napier.
Jacob S. Bowser, Colerain.
Peter F. Lehman, Esq. Juniata.
Asa Duvall, Broad Top.
Wm. R. Ayers, Liberty.
Geo. W. Gump, Napier.
Wm. Keyser, Juniata.
Jonathan Feightner, Esq. Harrison.

After the meeting was thus organized, the "Young Men's Glee Club" entertained the audience with a patriotic song, which was heartily cheered. Mr. CESSNA then introduced WM. P. SCHELL, Esq. to the audience, who delivered an able and animated speech. WILSON REILLY, Esq. the Democratic nominee for Congress, was next introduced to the audience, and we but give utterance to the true sentiment of those present when we say that his speech was an able, eloquent, and powerful defence of the principles of the party of which he is the nominee, exhibiting legislative capacity of the highest order. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with profound attention. We will not pretend even to give an outline of his speech, except to say that his strictures upon the inconsistencies of JOHN C. FREMONT were such as to awaken the deepest indignation.—Mr. R. showed, from the Public Records of Congress, that, during the twenty-one days that John C. Fremont was in the Senate he had twice recorded his vote *against* abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, the only place over which Congress has the power to legislate on this subject! He showed, too, that he had voted against appropriating a few dollars to relieve the distresses of some five or six hundred negroes, composed principally of little boys and girls, rescued from a piratical vessel in which they had been confined for the purpose of *selling them into bondage*. These children had been landed on a desolate and friendless shore, destitute of either friends, food, or clothing, and yet John C. Fremont, who now professes such great love for the negro, steeled his heart to their cries for bread!

He showed, likewise, that this same John C. Fremont had voted against a Bill extending the benefits of the Bounty Land Bill to the WIDOWS and *minor children* of deceased Soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. BEAR, of Somerset, was next introduced, and delivered addresses in both English and GERMAN, abounding in eloquence and strong argumentative points, which were received with great enthusiasm, as evinced by the repeated cheers which went up from the crowd.

Mr. Baer was followed by B. F. MYERS, Esq., a prominent member of the Somerset Bar, a gentleman who had always acted with the Whig and Know Nothing parties until a few weeks since, when he fully satisfied himself that the leaders of the Filmore party had secretly TRADED HIM OFF for FREMONT. He then determined to go for JAMES BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party, and pledged himself to use his best efforts from this to the election in his behalf. He said he had a thousand dollars to bet that no man could tell for whom he voted for President by depositing in the ballot-box the ticket containing the names of what is called the Fillmore Electors, and he said that he could endorse no such political outrage as this, and called upon all honorable Fillmore men to beware of the gross *fraud* contemplated. His speech was both eloquent and forcible, and evidently made a deep impression upon his hearers.

Mr. SHANNON followed, and, for nearly an hour, kept the audience in a roar of laughter. His speech embraced almost every variety of material, and was delivered with a degree of composure and self-possession which greatly added to its interest. Shannon bids fair to become one of our best speakers.

After a few remarks by the editor of the Gazette, the meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock, with nine hearty cheers for Buchanan & Breckinridge, the State and County Ticket, and the Speakers, all delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

Senatorial Nomination.

The Know Nothings of Cambria, Huntingdon and Blair, met in Conference last week, and put in nomination *Alex. C. Mullin*, formerly of this county, for the Senate. The Blair County Whig (Republican) takes exception to this nomination, and repudiates it in the following indignant terms:

"We may as well state it now as in the future, that the *Blair County Whig* will in no way prostitute itself by aiding in the election of ALEX. C. MULLIN. Any man of character in the District would have received our unqualified support, but in the present crisis, we hope the Republicans will select a man and go into the contest against Locofocoism, and endeavor to succeed."

The Know Nothings and Republicans have seperate County Tickets in Huntingdon County, and are fiercely at war.

ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEDFORD.

☞An adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county will be held in the Court-House this (THURSDAY) evening at the ringing of the bell, in accordance with the notice given on Monday evening. Hon. JOHN CESSNA, WM. M. HALL, Esq. and Maj. S. H. TATE will address the meeting. Mr. CESSNA gave notice that he intends to address himself especially to the IMMORAL tendencies of Know Nothingism, and illustrate the subject by personal and practical references, for which he will hold himself personally responsible for the truth of his declarations, which he is prepared to sustain by such testimony as would be received by any Court in the Commonwealth. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞We invite attention to the Card of our young friend, Mr. WM. FOSTER, which will be found in the Gazette of to-day. Mr. F. is an estimable young gentleman, and we wish him prosperity. He used to be an ardent Whig—was editor of a Whig paper in Cambria County—but he is now the uncompromising friend of James Buchanan and the whole Democratic Ticket. We welcome him to our ranks.

☞The Know Nothing meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, was characterized, we are told, by nothing but a low tissue of vulgarity, destitute of either point or argument. The speeches seem to have been received with general disgust.

Union Township Awake.

☞The Democrats of Union Township had a glorious meeting and Pole raising at Louisville on last Saturday afternoon. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. G. H. SPANG, WILSON REILLY, Esq. and O. E. SHANNON, Esq., when the assemblage dispersed in fine spirits, determined to labor with zeal in the cause of their country.

☞ELI K. PRICE, Esq., late Senator from Philadelphia, and an Old Line Whig of the very highest political and personal standing, is strongly in favor of Mr. Buchanan. The very cream of the late Whig party, its noblest and wisest and most patriotic men are crowding under the banners of National and Constitutional Democracy.

☞Rev. J. A. KUNSELMAN will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath evening at early candle lighting.

Two kinds of Disunionists, defined by Henry Clay.

At the Union Mass Meeting, held at West Chester, N. Y., January 30th, 1851, a letter from Henry Clay was read, in which he said, that "two classes of disunionists threaten our country; one is that which is open and undisguised in favor of separation—the other is that which, disowning a desire of dissolution of the Union, adopts a course and contends for measures and principles which must inevitably lead to that calamitous result." He considered the latter "the more dangerous, because it is deceptive and insidious!"

These two classes of disunionists are now actively at work, and both support Fremont for the Presidency. Garrison, whose motto is "No union with slave-holders"—Phillips, who goes with the "Republican" party because "it is the North arrayed against the South"—Burlingame, who declares that "the times demand an anti-slavery Constitution"—Giddings, who says he "should hail as the dawn of a political millenium the day when the slaves of the South, armed with British bayonets, shall wage a *war of extermination* against their masters"—Sumner, who pictures South Carolina "lying howling in the dust." Seward, who asserts that "the day of compromises has passed"—these, and a thousand others whom we might name, are openly in favor of separation. And how many are there, who, "disowning a desire of dissolution, adopt a course, and contend for measures and principles which must inevitably lead to that calamitous result?" Why, all who are engaged in stirring up bad blood between the North and South—all who are unwilling to concede the perfect equality of all the States which the Constitution established—all who delight to taunt, revile and insult their brethren of the South (as Charles Sumner did in the Senate chamber) with charges of cowardice and imbecility in the Revolution, and with the opprobrious epithets of "slave-breeders" and "slave-drivers"—all who deny the right of both sections of the Union to an equal participation in the benefits of our territorial possessions, which are the common property of the States, North *and* South—all who contend for the incessant agitation of the slavery question, to the manifest danger of the domestic tranquillity, property and lives of the people of the South—all who insist upon Congressional action for the prohibition of slavery in all the territory we now possess, or may hereafter acquire, no matter what may be the peculiar condition of that territory, and what may be the desire of the people who settle in it—all who, either by thought, word or deed, assist in preventing the execution of a sacred provision of the Constitution, making the rendition of fugitives from service or labor a duty imperative upon all the States—all who, with an almost sacrilegious hardihood, disregard the solemn warning words of WASHINGTON, by lightly "estimating the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness," by hesitating, and even refusing to "discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned," and, instead of "indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts," openly aiding and encouraging such attempts by means the most violent and unscrupulous—all these—and their name is legion—belong to the second class of disunionists described by Henry Clay, whom he rightly considered "the more dangerous, because deceptive and insidious." The candidate of these disunionists is John C. Fremont.—What say you, reader, whethe Whig, American, Democrat, or man of no party? Are you willing to assist them in the direful work to which all their movements tend, by giving your vote to this candidate of *one section* of the Union only, who, if elected, would be bound, by his promises and pledges to these two classes of disunionists, to ignore the existence of fifteen States in the formation of his Cabinet, and to administer the Government in obedience to the demands of Northern anti-slavery agitators, whose prejudices have conquered them so completely that they would achieve the freedom of the slave at the sacrifice of the liberty of all the white race which peoples republican America? This is a momentous question, whose solution is with the people, in the election now near at hand. Those who believe that GEORGE WASHINGTON spoke a lie when he said that the Union, which constitutes us one people, was the main pillar of the liberty which we so highly prize, and think it not worth preserving, in connection with slavery, as the Black Republicans teach, will vote for JOHN C. FREMONT.—Those who have faith in the counsels of the Father of his Country, and cherish the "cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment" to the Union, which he advised as "*of infinite moment*," will vote for JAMES BUCHANAN, the only man who possesses, in a sufficient degree, the confidence of the whole country, to be able to restore peace and harmony between the new hostile sections, and crush the foul spirit of disunion, for another generation at least.—*Reading Democrat.*

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Another Letter from Wm. B. Reed,

To the Old Line Whigs of Somerset County! Democrats read, and be sure to hand the paper to your WHIG neighbor.

Somerset, Pa. July 21, 1856.

WM. B. REED, Esq.—SIR, the undersigned were appointed by the Somerset Buchanan Club a committee to invite you to address the prople of Somerset county on Monday evening the 25th day of August next. It may not be out of place to inform you that every member of the committee were ardent and zealous in support of the Whig cause as long as the Whig Flag was flying, and had inscribed on it the principles of enlightened patriotism. An invidious enemy within destroyed our political organization, and we, like yourself and hundreds of others in this county, have been compelled to take the only course reason and manliness dictate, by boldly avowing our determination to use our humble efforts in placing one of Pennsylvania's distinguished sons in the Presidential chair. Should you be kind enough to accept our invitation, and be with us on the above occasion, you will afford to hundreds a pleasure seldom experienced, which they will long remember with feelings of gratitude and good will.

With the highest esteem for you personally, we remain most respectfully your friends and fellow-citizens,

J. O. KIMMELL,
M. TREDWELL,
B. F. BEATTY,
A. D. SHAFER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—The same reasons which have prevented me from speaking elsewhere, compel me to decline the invitation so kindly given by you to address the people of Somerset county on the 25th inst. I regret it the more in this instance, as your letter informs me that the invitation comes from a committee, every one of whom once belonged to the Whig party, but who now have manliness and public spirit enough to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and to do all you honorably can in his behalf. In that effort you are right in supposing you may count upon my best exertions.

In your letter you speak of the "insidious enemy," which grew up in secrecy and destroyed the great party to which we once belonged. You are right in this. It did grow up in secrecy, and it first destroyed us in those very communities—such as Philadelphia and Somerset—where the conservative party once was strongest. I was a candidate for a popular office (which I now hold) in 1853, and in the extremity of that contest, taking, as I did, an active part in it, I never heard of such a thing as a Know Nothing Lodge or council or encampment. No one in all that contest insulted me by asking me to join it. There were Whigs and Democrats and Americans, (and I am proud to believe many of all parties sustained me,) but these were public, open, honest, unblushing parties. Their organization was in the day light. There were old fashioned county and ward meetings, where a man's politics were openly avowed and maintained. There were no waiting for dark nights. There was no use for dark lanterns. Nay, further, there was no secret, extrajudicial oaths binding men's consciences, to be dispensed with according to convenience by some irresponsible superior.—The only oaths then recognized by the law-loving political men were to support the Constitution and to tell the truth in a Court of Justice. There was no mockery of religious rites devised by unscrupulous politicians, There was no swearing on the Bible, or the cross, or the American flag—(all sacred symbols to the really religious and patriotic mind, and yet all profaned by such abuse,) to proscribe a man because he worshipped God in a certain form, or because he drew his first breath or passed his infant years as many of our revolutionary ancestors did, beyond the ocean. There was no recourse to that worst of all contrivances, denial of the fact of belonging to that secret party. So was it in the Fall of 1853.

But in the Spring of 1854, under the incentive of a great local election, and with the prospect of accumulated patronage, this secret disease broke out here in Philadelphia. It broke out, as infectious diseases are apt to break out, in holes and corners; but it soon spread terribly. In the Spring of 1854 the Know Nothing majority was from ten to fifteen thousand in this city. I wish I could describe to you its insidious as well as its insolent progress here. Men joined it from fear. Poor men were forced from actual necessity to connect themselves with it. No one could aspire to any public post that did not mark himself with the brand. Curiosity tempted some. A captivating catch word about Americans ruling America seduced many an honest man who did not pause to reflect that Americans always had ruled America. The rush was tremendous. Careful and considerate men paused, and asked themselves wither such crooked and secret paths must lead. Some went very near the edge, looked over and drew back. Some there were—and I claim proudly to be one of those—whose instincts revolted from the very first, and whose reason prompted the quick and sure judgment that the bitter end of an organization so unworthy, so ungentlemanly, so unconstitutional, could not be far off. That the very despotism would provoke rebellion, and that the American people, the people of Pennsylvania, could not be reconciled to this secret, midnight mummery. Secret organization is not and never can be congenial to the American heart. I thought so from the first. I said so, and I have lived to see it proved.

But this danger—insidious as you call it—is not over, and I know from past history, that in writing this to my old Somerset friends we cannot differ. It was not likely that a party which had such apparent strength in 1854, should in this, the great contest of 1856, retire without a struggle; and, accordingly, there is now before the nation a Know Nothing ticket for President and Vice President of the United States.—And here, in Philadelphia, probably in Somerset county, and certainly in some distinct States, this ticket is actively and ingeniously canvassed, though it is conceded that its partial success cannot elect its candidates. Let us in candor ascertain what this ticket is, and how its candidates stand or ought to stand before you.

If what you and I and all honest men think of this secret, oath-bound party have any foundation in truth or justice—if it be demoralizing and degrading—if its aims be low, and its means wrong, who, let me in all candor ask, is most responsible for the evil it has done and is doing? The misguided, though honest humble man, whom passion or prejudice leads astray, (and I know many such,) or the well educated, intelligent, experienced man, who, moving in the highest rank of political life, lends the authority of his name and position to this mischievous delusion, or knowing it in his heart to be wrong, uses it for his own poor purposes? To this there can be but one answer.

In January, 1856, Mr. Fillmore, in the presence of three individuals, whose names have been publicly given, was initiated into the secret order, and took the obligations of its three degrees. In March of this year, (1856,) Mr.

Fillmore being then in Europe, it was stated on the authority of the President of the Council of No. 177, of Buffalo, that he (Mr. Fillmore) was then a member of the order and in good standing. I do not pretend to know the technical meaning of being in "good standing," but my simple apprehension of plain English, tells me that it means that he recognizes and performs his duties and feels his obligations as an adhering know nothing. I am informed that he is still in full communion. On the 29th of July, not three weeks ago, he accepted a new nomination from a secret order.

Now, gentlemen, are you aware—can those among you who honestly support Mr. Filmore, be aware—what this communion and these obligations are? They are now before me attested credibly and never questioned. I shall not copy them but call your attention to what is most material, their binding the conscience to religious proscription and denial of political rights to those whom the Constitution gives them. They purport to be taken in the presence of Almighty God (the God of the Catholic as well as of the Protestant) and they bind the recipient to secresy the most implicit, even against the requisitions of the law. They bind him under the penalty of ex-communication (an ecclesiastical phrase very inappropriate for them) from the Order, the forfeiture of all intercourse with its members, and being denounced as a wilful traitor to GOD and his country. And with this penalty, the more imposing because it has a secret terror, he swears—Mr. FILMORE swore, and being in good standing he still swears—

1. That he will never vote or give his influence for any man for any office, unless he be a native born citizen.

2. That he will never vote or give his influence for any man for any office who is a Roman Catholic.

3. That he will, when elected or appointed to any official station, remove ALL Foreigners, Aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place.

4. That in all political matters he will comply with the will of the majority of this order.

5. That in all political matters, and for all political offices, he will support members of this order in preference to all other persons.

"All this" Mr. Filmore voluntarily and sincerely promised, "with a full understanding of its solemnizations and penalties;" and thus promising and thus bound to proscribe some and to favor others, and to yield his private judgment up to irresponsible control, he asks to be elected President of the United States.

Now let us see to what practical results all this inevitably leads. It must not be supposed that I or any sane man immagine that this mischievous nonsense of oaths and ceremonies is likely to lead to religious or sectarian persecution in its dark and revolting forms. It would be less dangerous if it did, for it would be easier resisted. It would be, in the language of your invitation, less "insidious." But it is petty, vexatious, little persecution. It is the persecution which insults the religious faith of men and irritates their temper. It makes a large class of citizens fancy themselves martyrs, and harrasses and degrades them. It is a trap to conscience if it be a formality not to be regarded. It is unlawful, unconstitutional, tyrannical, if it is reality. I do not wonder that part of the obligation is to deny and disclaim membership, when to admit it is to admit such moral degradation as this.

But further, on this organization rests the greatest stigma of all, of having introduced sectarian religion into politics, and you can easily see how that operates, and what distressing consequences, if it is to be a continuing element of agitation, must attend it. Heretofore, in this community at least, and I presume with you, when a candidate for public favor has presented himself to a party or the people, the enquiry has been—Is he honest? Is he capable? Does he represent and will he be true to political principle? But now under this new denomination the scrutiny is—Does he belong to this Church or that? Does he worship God in this form or that? Is he a Protestant, and are all connected with him Protestants? In what part of the world did he happen to be born?—Does he belong to the Order? Does he attend its Councils, and has he taken and kept its oaths? Has the Order endorsed him? Is he (as Mr. Fillmore is) in "good standing?" This is the new scrutiny to which American Freemen must submit—this is the test that men, calling themselves Americans, impose.

But the mode of conducting the contest now pending, shows to what a point this sort of enquiry reaches, and I beg leave to refer to it distinctly as an illustration of my meaning. No sooner were the respective nominations for the Presidency made than the scrutiny into religious opinions began at the instigation of Mr. Fillmore's friends, and in strict harmony with the discipline of his party; and Mr. Fremont, the Republican candidate, was charged with being by family, education and practice, a Roman Catholic, and the proof was adduced, for the sanctity of domestic life was rudely invaded—that the ceremony of his marriage had been according to the forms of that Church. Now let it be assumed that this all was so; that Mr. Fremont, like Lafayette and Charles Carroll who signed the Declaration of Independence, and Daniel Carroll who helped to frame the Constitution of the Union, and William Gaston, of North Carolina, and the present Chief Justice of the United States—that, like them, he was a Roman Catholic—that it either was the faith of his fathers or that he conscientiously adopted it, what inference could there be drawn to his prejudice and what right under the Constitution of the land had any one to question him? If he did profess the faith which the Constitution of the secret order proscribes, he might have turned to the higher law of the Constitution of the nation, and told his accusers in its very words that "no religious test could ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." But I am sorry to say—and this still further illustrates the mischief of introducing the religious element into politics—the Republican candidate did not, and could not stand on this high and strong ground. He, too, had received what is called a "North American" nomination. The councils of the secret party had nominated him, and he, like Mr. Fillmore, was in full communion and in good standing with the party that had enforced the religious test, and the consequence was, what we (lawyers) call "confession and avoidance." The Roman Catholic marriage was admitted, a sort of communion under duress, but all sympathy or concurrence with Catholics was disclaimed, and as a proof of it, this was done by Mr. Fremont's friends, not his enemies,] a certificate has been paraded throughout the land, to prove that his children were baptized in another church, and the names and the ages of the little children, and of the certifying clergyman administering this sacred ordinance, have been widely circulated. If anything were wanted to show, in the deepest colors, the effects of this new element, in utterly demoralizing all our social and political relations, we have it here, in such an accusation and in such a defence. Fancy, if you can, your own family affairs thus disturbed and exposed, and yourselves obliged to submit to such a degrading scrutiny, and to the necessity of proving how, and by what form you were married, and by whom your little children were baptized—your relations with your God—your religious opinions and practices made the subject of inquisition and discussion! Remember, too, that this sectarian crimination and exculpation does not come from Mr. Fremont's opponents in the Democratic party. It was Mr. Fillmore's friends that made the attack. It is Mr. Fremont's friends that make the defence. I but record the fact, as proof of the tendency of this sort of sectarian politics. This is Know-Nothingism, carried out legitimately.

Should Mr. Fillmore be elected President of the United States and take the oath of office, which obligation will most bind his conscience and influence his action—that to support in all its parts the Constitution of the United States, including the guaranty of absolute religious liberty and freedom of conscience—or that other, which he took at Buffalo in a Secret Council, by which he swore to make a citizen's religion a disqualification to office under the Constitution? This is a question his friends must answer. One oath or the other will have to give way. Should Mr. Fillmore be elected President (and I am sorry to repeat the improbable conjecture) his oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, and that Chief Justice is a Roman Catholic—decent, conscientious, tolerant—a citizen of Maryland. As his lips repeat the words:—"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and the answer is, "I do"—will there be no mental reservation?—must there not of necessity, be a mental reservation in favor of that other oath, far more elaborate, which was taken at Buffalo, and where in the communion of sectarian fanaticism he swore in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesess, that he would not vote nor give his influence for any man for any office if he be a Roman Catholic. Who, let me again ask, in the eye of morals, of honor, of patriotic loyalty, of political trustworthiness, stands highest—the Know-Nothing President who thus swears a double fidelity, or the American Catholic who in sincerity and truth understands his single duty to the Constitution of the land.

Nor, in my humble judgment, is the proscription of naturalized citizens one less objectionable. Bear in mind that there *is no* part of the Know-Nothing oath that binds those who take it to labor for a modification of the naturalization laws—it is an absolute, self-imposed obligation to proscribe a man who happens to have been born abroad, no matter if he were brought here in his mother's arms, and lived here till dotage. It is the mere accident of birth that inflicts the penalty. If this be tested by any rule, it is false in morals and unsustained in law. It would be inappropriate to discuss the matter here, but I can illustrate it by a recollection that is very clear in my mind, and one that is the more interesting as it relates to one of the distant States which, in the coming contest, is claimed for Mr. Fillmore—I mean the State of Louisiana. I am writing to you, gentlemen, as friends of Mr. Clay, who honored him in life and mourned his death. What, let me ask, would he have said to any one who asked him to take an oath never to vote or appoint to office any one who happened to have been born abroad? You and I can very well fancy. But Mr. Clay had a friend once, whom he loved and honored, and whose public career in this country I desire to use for my illustration of the folly and wickedness of the intolerant test. I refer to Alexander Porter, of Louisiana. Let me describe his career in better language than my own, and then leave the application to you.

"It is now," said Mr. Benton, from his place in the Senate, "more than the period of a generation—more than the third of a century since the then emigrant Irish boy, Alexander Porter, and myself, met on the banks of the Cumberland river at Nashville, where commenced a friendship which death only dissolved on his part.—This lad and exile and an orphan from the Old World, thus starting in the New World, with everything to gain before it could be enjoyed, soon attained every earthly object whether brilliant or substantial for which we live and struggle in this life—honors, fortune, friends; the highest professional and political distinction; long a Supreme Judge in his adopted State; twice a Senator in the Congress of the United States, wearing all his honors fresh and glowing to the last moment of his life"—and then follows the great moral of this just eulogy. "And here let me say," added Mr. Benton, "and I say it with pride and satisfaction, our deceased brother loved and admired his adopted country with a love and admiration increasing with his age, and with his better knowledge of the countries of the Old World. A few years ago, and after he had obtained great honor and fortune in this country, he returned on a visit to his native land and to the continent of Europe. It was an occasion of honest exultation for the orphan emigrant boy to return to the land of his father, rich in the goods of this life, and clothed with the honors of the American Senate. But the visit was a melancholy one to him. His soul sickened at the state of his fellow-man in the Old World, (I had it from his own lips,) and he returned from that visit with stronger feelings than ever of love and loyalty to his adopted country. Louisiana again elected him to the American Senate, and the American Senate in all sincerity now mourns his death."

My fellow-citizens of Somerset, I beg you to observe this illustration and apply to such a man, thus born, thus bred, thus honored and thus mourned, the rule and doctrine of Mr. Fillmore and his party, the stern exclusiveness of his Buffalo oath. Such men as Alexander Porter, of Louisiana, or Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, he has sworn not to vote for or appoint, or trust. The accident of birth determines it. No matter whether old or young when he came here—no matter whether a child in his poor mother's arms, or an intelligent boy on the verge of manhood—no matter whether the ties of an American wife and American children bind him to the soil—no matter whether, like Mr. Porter, when visiting his native land, he returned to his adopted country with new love and faith and loyalty—Mr. Fillmore has taken the first degree oath to proscribe him because Heaven's light dawned upon a distant birthplace, and the second degree oath to remove him from office if he happened to have gained one.

I have said that I should leave the application of this to you. I do so, expressing not only the sorrow and humiliation, which, as an American citizen, I feel that at this time of day such organization and such practices should exist—that a man like Mr. Fillmore should have placed himself in this attitude—and of wonder that any where there should be found conservative men and gentlemen willing to support a candidate thus voluntarily fettered. If Mr. Fillmore does not belong to this order, or rather if he never did, if he never took the oaths which I have described, or if they have ceased to be obligatory, let him say so, and the American people will do him full justice. There is nothing degrading in such a disavowal. It is easily made if the facts be so. His friends forced on Mr. Fremont the necessity of a baptismal certificate and a denial of Roman Catholicism. Surely the disavowal of complicity with this secret order is quite as becoming. Until it is made, the American people have a right to consider Mr. Fillmore as his friends describe him—a Know-Nothing in full communion and good standing.

I have been tempted to say thus much by the allusion in your letter to this very subject, and trust what I have said may sink deep in your minds. Of the other phases of the Presidential question, I have not left myself room to speak. As between the Democratic and what are called the Republican candidates, you know how to determine your choice. It is in my mind a simple question of Union or Disunion—and when Disunion comes, and the line of the Slave States is the edge, remember where you will be, and what will be the consequences to you in a border country. I have elsewhere tried to describe them, and shall not do it here. The footsteps of the Father of his country and of the Union—the footsteps of Washington may yet be traced in Somerset County, for it was over your soil that just one hundred years ago, he led his little Colonial Army—and I cannot persuade myself that you will do or connive at anything that will divide the great inheritance of Washington's glory or leave the bones of Washington to slumber in a foreign soil.

Pennsylvania, for the first time in seventy years, presents a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—a man of the highest intelligence, the largest experience, the surest discretion, the purest personal character, and shall Pennsylvania hesitate? The Star of Empire is moving from the East to the West.—The old thirteen States, and Pennsylvania among them, are becoming out of fashion, and if, when the Nation and the Democracy offer this honor to Pennsylvania, we neglect it or omit to claim it, we deserve nothing hereafter. I never have for an instant doubted and I do not doubt now, that Pennsylvania will be true to herself.

I am, with sicere regard,
Your Friend,
WILLIAM B. REED.

The Troubles in Kansas.

It is evident that the settlers in Kansas are discordant in their views and feelings. Some of them want to make it a slave labor State; others wish to make it a free labor State: all are stimulated by appeals and exhortations from their original homes, and hence they display an unusual pertinacity and violence in the struggle. Wrongs and outrages have been perpetrated by all the parties concerned—nothing else could be expected from bold and rough Western Borderers, in heated political conflict.

And yet to these Kansas troubles there is attached a most disproportionate importance. Many people, at the North and South alike, devote their attention to Kansas with trembling anxiety, as if its future condition were to determine the final fate and preponderance of North and South. But the plain fact is that Kansas is the smallest of our Territories, and its condition cannot affect any other portion of our National domain. *All the other Territories are irrevocably devoted to free white labor.* If Kansas become a free State—as is quite certain in any event—then *all* the United States Territory will be free from slave labor. Now, in the light of these facts, how absurd and preposterous is the clamor over Kansas. Its future will be fixed by circumstances and its own people. Presidential Elections, and Presidential Campaigning cannot and will not control Kansas or its future. Just now, "Kansas" is the card played out by Black Republican politicians.—But no intelligent man should be misled by the clamor. Kansas will rule itself.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

READ THIS!

White Men of Bedford County!!!

The Fusion Accomplished—The Two Wings of the Republican Party Consolidated.

The negro and white wings of the Republican army have at length united their forces.—The notorious black, Fred. Douglas, who has repeatedly declared that every Southern slave ought to plant a dagger in his master's heart, has taken down the Gerrit Smith flag from the head of his paper and run up that of Fremont and Dayton. The whole negro strength in New York, where blacks are allowed to vote if they are worth $250 in real estate, it is now understood, is to form an appropriate element in the Black Republican party. It is reported that among the conditions of this white and negro fusion, that Fred. Douglas is to be the Black Republican candidate for Congress in the Monroe District! Great times ahead.

FREMONT AND MILEAGE.

The Black Republican candidate for President seems to have always kept a sharp look-out for No. 1. While in the U. S. Senate a proposition was made to allow no member of Congress west of the Rocky Mountains more than $2000 expenses in the way of mileage.—Col. Fremont voted against the proposition, because he was entitled to $2500 for mileage, although his actual expenses were not more than one-fourth of that sum. During his short career in the Senate he thus secured over one hundred dollars per day for his services.

MARRIED:

On the 31st Aug. last at Wm. Berkhimer's, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Peter Berkhimer to Miss Elizabeth Ickes, both of Bedford Co.

On the 28th Aug. at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Martin Corle and Miss Mary Jane Smith, both of Friends Cove.

On the 24th Aug. by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. David Pensyl to Miss Catharine Hoffman, both of Bedford Township.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. William W. Beltz to Miss Christiana Benig, both of Schellsburg.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

DIED,

On the 24th ult. Miss MARGARET DAVIDSON, in the 69th year of her age.

The deceased had long been a member of the Presbyterian church, and evinced by a godly life the sincerity of her profession. For years she had been watching for "the coming of the Son of Man," and hence when it became evident that the last sands were falling from her glass, she was calm and willing to depart. Her last sickness was brief—her sufferings, much of the time, intense. During all she was patient, willing to glorify her master by suffering, if in his wisdom and goodness he so ordered. Thus in life and in death did she show the excellency of the religion of Christ, and adorne the doctrine of God her Saviour. Now she has passed through the valley and shadow of death, and her weary pilgrimage being ended she rests in God. We shed the tears of bereaved affection over her new-made grave, but our hearts are comforted by a voice which comes from beyond the clouds which shadow earth: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labor, and their works do follow them."

T. G. E.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will sell, at auction, on the 14th day of October, at their residence in the Borough of Bedford, All their Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, Queensware, one city made Spring Seat Sofa, one city made Spring Seat Rocking Chair, one city made Ladies Sewing Table, one Handsome Sideboard, one handsome Air Tight Parlor Stove, one first rate Air Tight Cooking Stove, large size, one Hathaway Cooking Stove, one Bed room Stove, a lot of Washstands and Towel holders, one city made Child's Patent Crib on rockers, one Double Barrell Gun made by Chance & Son of London, warranted, one first-rate Rifle made by Dan'l. Border of Bedford, twenty sacks of Ground Allum salt, six barrels of Vinegar, besides a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention. Also one Setter Dog for sale. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

KELLY & DUGDALE.

Bedford, Sept. 5, 1856.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

You are ordered to parade on your usual ground of training on the 18th day of Sept. at 10 o'clock of said day, in Winter Uniform, with plume. A full turn out is desired. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Sept. 5, 1856.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at Private Sale, his Farm situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, 1½ miles South of the Somerset Turnpike road, containing 178 acres, more or less, 100 cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a double Log House and double Log Barn, a never failing Spring close to the house, and good Spring House with water through it, and good Dry house. Also about 80 Apple trees bearing, some choice fruit. Also a good Saw Mill Seat. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to come and see and judge for themselves. Terms made known to those desirous to purchase.

JESSE VALENTINE.

Sept. 5, 1846.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscribers will offer, at public sale, on Friday the 21st day of Oct. next, the Real Estate of Daniel Kensinger, of North Woodberry Township, Blair County, dec'd. situate in Morrisons Cove, in said Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Howser, Sam'l. Shriver, Adam Burger, John Smith, and a Village called Millerstown, about 2¼ miles South East of Martinsburg, containing about 120 acres, lime stone land, more or less, principally all cleared and in good cultivation for farming, about 10 acres first rate Meadow, well watered. The improvements are three good Dwelling Houses, one a store house, a large Barn and other out buildings, also a first-rate orchard of choice fruit, 6 or 7 Springs of lime stone water on said premises.—Also another tract Mountain Survey containing about 25 acres well timbered, about 2½ miles from said Mansion place, will be sold the same time. Possession will be given on the 1st April next. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ISAAC & LEWIS KENSINGER.
Executors.

Sept. 5, 1856.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Penna. on Thursday the 18th day of October 1856, for the pardon of Robert C. Morris, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County for the crime of Burglary and sentenced on the 13th February, 1855, for a term of 2½ years, of which all persons interested will take notice.

Sept. 5, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
See advertisement.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. &. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires' MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞ All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use.

GEO. PLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

MORE NEW GOODS
AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

August 8, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of Black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at Sept. Term, (1st day) 1856.

Geo Mullen vs J Patterson et al
J S Morrison's admr's vs Crysher & Thomas
Saml S Stuckey vs Henry Keyser
G W Figart vs Griffith & Thomas
M M'Eldowney vs Saml Williams et al
J Patton et al vs E Lockart
C Colfelt vs Saml Amich
Jno Brideham vs same
A J Dunlap et al vs Asa Duval
Saml Davis vs John James
D Patterson use vs S Vondersmith
Jas Reynolds vs S M Barclay's admr's
Philip Weisel's adm'r vs E L Anderson Esq
Hohman & Cristy vs H & B Rail Road Co
Wood & Devereux vs John Figart
M Barthelow vs Jacob Hipple
H F Rohm vs Edward B Trout
Isaac Lipple vs F Hohman
Edward B Trout vs Saml Taylor
Henry Johnson vs Joseph Leasure
Jacob Stockenius vs Danl B Troutman Esq
Joshua Filler vs Saml Williams
John Dasher vs James Entriken
Joseph Harbaugh vs John Harbaugh et al
William Smith vs Charles Smith
Isaac Hull's admr's vs John Hull
James Moorehead et al vs Christopher Naugle

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, either as heirs, creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's office and they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Friday the 5th day of September next for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper:

The account of Amos Wertz adm'r. of Mary Statler late of Juniata Township dec'd.

The account of Jos B Noble Esq Exe'r of the last Will &c of Jacob Working late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of O E Shannon Esq Guardian of the minor children of Solomon Rice late of Southampton township dec'd.

The account of Jesse Blackburn Exe'r of the last Will &c of Levi Lamburn late of St Clair township dec'd.

The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of John Feight minor son of John Feight late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of John Burger adm'r of Susan Burger late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq Guardian of Victoria E. Tate one of the minor children of Wm Tate dec'd.

The account of David Shafer one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Henry Shafer late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of John Cessna Esq one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Baltzer Morgart late of West Providence township dec'd.

The account of Samuel Blackburn adm'r of Daniel W Blackburn late of St Clair Township dec'd.

The account of Adam Stayer adm'r of Mary Stayer late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of Henry P Diehl and Wm England admr's of Isaac Bingaman late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of Geo H Spang Esq adm'r of Elias S Hook late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Samuel Carn Esq adm'r of Mary Sammell late of St Clair township dec'd.

The account of Francis Donahoe adm'r of James Donahoe late of Southampton township dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and David Stonerook admr's of Jacob Smith late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of Jacob S Brumbaugh adm'r of Jacob Biddle late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of John S Holsinger one of the executors of Christian Mock late of St. Clair township dec'd.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.

May 16, 1856—3m.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complainte of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Herd, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the *New* Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.